

The creed of Ahmad Raza Khan concerning the knowledge of the Ghayb (unseen)

The Prophet (saw) knows Al-Ghayb

Ahmad Raza Khan said in "Al-Malfuz Ash-Sharif" (1/31-32), translated by Abd al-Hadi al-Qadiri Radawi Nuri and published by Barkatur-Raza Publications, Durban, South Africa, about the knowledge of the Prophet (saw):

"This recognition encompasses everything hidden in the Sacred Pen (Qalam) and recorded in the Protected Sacred Tablet (Luhe-Mahfuz). This in turn encompasses everything of the past and future, from the First and Last Day. Every concealed or exposed thing is included therein."

The Awliya watch the whole universe and know Al-Lahw Al-Mahfuz

In "Al-Malfuz Ash-Sharif" (4/525), Ahmad Raza Khan said:

"Ghawth al-Waqt Sayyidi 'Abd al 'Aziz Dabbagh Al-Maghribi (d.1109/1698) states: 'The seven skies and seven earths in the eyes of a perfect Mu'min (Wali) is like a little spot lying in a vast ground.' Allahu-Akbar! If this is the status of the servants of Sayyiduna Rasulullah (saw), then who can perceive the magnitude of his (saw) status?"

In "Al-Malfuz Ash-Sharif" (1/35-36) same English translation, Ahmad Raza Khan said:

"The Cardinal Pole of noble Saints (The Qutb) 'Arife-Billah Shaykh Baha al-Din Naqshaband (d 791/1389) states, 'I say that one is not a perfect man if one does not see the entire world as if one sees the nail of one's thumb.'

The illustrious son and descendant of the Glorious Prophet (saw) and the true representative and inheritor of Prophetic Bounties, the great Ghawth Shaykh Sayyid 'Abd al-Qadir Jilani (d 561/1164) states: 'I see all the cities of Allah as I see a mustard seed in the centre of my palm.'

This vision is not limited to a specific moment, but the word (Itisali) refers to "continuity" which means that he sees it continuously. The Grand Ghawth also states: 'The pupil of my eye is set on the Luhe-Mahfuz'.

What is Luhe-Mahfuz? Allah explains: 'Every matter, small and great, is on record (in the Quran)'. (Sura Al-Qamar verse 54:53)

Another Ayah declares: 'There is not an animal (that lives) on the earth, nor a being that flies on its wings, but (forms part of) communities like you. Nothing have We omitted from the Book, and they (all) shall be gathered to their Lord in the end'. (Sura Al-An'am verse: 38)

The Holy Quran further elaborates: 'He knows whatever there is on earth in the sea. Not a leaf does fall but with His knowledge: there is not a grain in the darkness (or depths) of the earth, nor anything fresh or dry (green or

withered), but is (inscribed) in a record clear (i.e. the Holy Quran)'. (Sura Al-An'am, verse: 59)

If this is the state of Luhe-Mahfuz, which holds the record of every event from the First to the Last, then one who possesses this comprehensive knowledge will surely have the knowledge of the entire universe."

Comment: So here, Ahmad Raza Khan clearly demonstrated his creed that Abdul Qadir Al-Jilani knows Al-Lawh Al-Mahfuz and everything written in it and he watches permanently whatever happens in the universe. He did not believe that by Kashf (unveiling), some hidden matters are disclosed to Awliya, rather for him, they constantly know everything about the creation and watch the whole universe permanently.

Ahmad Raza Khan also showed his creed in his book "Al-Amnu wa al-'Ula" (Safety and greatness for those who describe the Chosen One as the eliminator of difficulty), English translation by Muhammad Husain Qadri and published by Maktab-e-Qadria, Boltoin, Uk, p 184-185 as he named a chapter as:

"The Sun would not rise except after it greets Sayyiduna Sheikh Abdul Qadir Jilani RadiAllahu Anhu. His eyes are fixed on the Divine Tablet

In this chapter Ahmad Raza Khan quoted from the book "Bahjat al-Asrar" of Noorud Din Abu al-Hasan 'Ali Shatnufi with an isnad up to two students of Al-Jilani:

"Our Shaykh Abdul Qadir al-Jilani RadiAllahu Anhu used to walk in the midair above the heads of the people present in the gathering. He would say that the sun would not rise except that it would greet me. The new year would appear to me and would tell me all that which was to happen in that year. The new week would come to me and tell me as to what will happen during that week also a new day would come and do the same. I swear by the Dignity of my Lord! All the goodness and badness are presented to me and my eyes are fixed on Al-Lahw al-Mahfuz (The Divine Tablet)."

The Wali is present in the room of his students when they have intimate relations with their wives

In "Al-Malfuz Ash-Sharif" (2/232) same English translation, Ahmad Raza Khan said:

"Shaykh Ahmad ibn Mubarak Saljamasai had two wives. His Murshid one spoke to him about this and that dialogue was as follows:

Murshid- Last night you spent the night with one wife while the other was

awake. This is not a correct thing to do.

Murid- O Master! The other wife was asleep.

Murshid- No. she was not asleep.

Murid- Oh Master! How did you know that my second wife was not

asleep?

Murshid- Do you have a spare bed in the room where your second wife

sleeps?

Murid- Yes my Master

Murshid- I was present on that spare bed.

Thus, the Murshid is never absent from the side of the Murid at any time guiding him at every step towards perfection and the sacred proximity of Allah."

Comment: So according to Ahmad Raza Khan, the Sufi Peers are present in the room of their students when they have relations with their wives and are always with them!

The translator, Abd al-Hadi al-Qadiri Radawi tried to justify such a disgusting belief on p 566 and afterwards. The translator is a Barailwis scholar himself, he is president of Imam Ahmad Raza Academy in South Africa, he studied in Bareilly and even studied under Mustafa Raza Khan, son of Ahmad Raza Khan.

He said on p 569:

"We will like to quote another similar incident found in "Al-Ibriz al-Sharif". Shaykh 'Abd al-Rahman states that he went to visit his Shaykh (Sayyidi Dabbagh). After meeting the Shaykh, he sat down, The Shaykh then asked him: "What did you do on Sunday night?" He replied; "O my Master! What did I do?" He said: "You had consummation with your wife while your baby sat besides you on the bed. Were you not aware that I was with you?"

What do the objectors have to say about this? The Shaykh clearly states that he was with him while he was in consummation. Let us clarify this confusion from the minds of the readers. There is no harm or sin for anyone to spiritually observe our private actions. Does Almighty Allah not observe at all times our private intentions and secret actions? Is this observance of the Sublime Lord a sin?"

Further, he said that angels are also present and watching, so there should be no objections of Awliya watching as well. So one can see that the Barailwis believe that their Peers are present and watch their sexual acts with their wives, and their defence is ridiculous, as the angels are not submitted to the Shari'ah while human beings are. It is forbidden for human beings to watch any sexual acts of others. And how can they do an analogy between Allah and the Awliya? This shows that these people are really equating the Creator with the creation, and saying that because there is no sin for Allah to witness such actions, similarly there is no sin for the Awliya. La Hawla wala Quwatta ila Billah!!!

One has to know that whatever Ahmad Raza Khan attributed to Shaykh Abdul Qadir Al-Jilani is totally false and fabricated and nothing of this is found in the Shaykh's well known books. Rather what Ahmad Raza Khan quoted are only fairy tales and fabricated stories. As for the book "Al-Ibriz" it is one of the most shameful books ever written and it is full of fairy tales.

It is written in the English translation of "Al-Ibriz" by Radke and O'Kane, p 161:

"Another one is that I was to marry a woman from the Zirara tribe and I didn't know what she was like. The Shaykh described her to me in a way I (later) found to be true. He told me things about her that only God could know. Then when I'd decided on the wedding night (dukhul), he said to me: "On the wedding night I'll be with you." I asked him: "How will I know this, oh Sayyidi?" He replied: "I'll give you a sign." When I met my wife and had spoken a few words to her, suddenly her nose began to bleed. I asked her: "What happened to you?" She replied: "You stuck me in the nose." I said nothing further since I knew our lord, the Imam, had done this. Later when I visited him and mentioned the matter to him, he said: "Yes. And if she hadn't shed that blood from her nose, she'd have fallen ill. This is because she came from a distant place and it was a cold day. The blood in her had thickened."

P 169, another student of Ad-Dabbagh tells the so called Karamat of Ad-Dabbagh:

"Then Sayyidi 'Ali said: 'Another one is that the Shaykh- Gob be pleased with him-described to me my wife **from head to foot, limb by limb, the parts of her that are visible and the parts that are hidden**, and his description was exactly as she is, with nothing added and nothing left out —God be pleased with him! Had I myself been charged with giving a description of her, I couldn't have described her as well as he did- God be pleased with him! By God, had she been standing in front of him, he couldn't have been more knowledgeable about her."

P 170: Another so called Karamat:

"Another one is that I was a man who indulged in much amorous play with my wife and I thought up numerous variations of amorous play with her. I mentioned some of this to a close friend among the brethren and he mentioned it to the Shaykh -God be pleased with him- in a manner of someone who reproached me. At that the Shaykh -God be pleased with him- laughed and said: "He has only told you some of the things he does. There's more than that. In fact, he does such and such, and this thing and the other!" And he told him everything I was wont to do- and this while I was listening. Now there was no person who could have revealed this to anyone, indeed nobody knew about it except God the Sublime."

P 148:

"Another one is that the Shaykh —God be pleased with him- was eating cloves for an ailment in his chest and a pleasant aroma began to emanate from him, an aroma of cloves. I could smell this quite strongly on him, an aroma of cloves. I could smell this quite strongly on him when I was with him during the day. When he exhaled, an aroma of cloves came forth with his noble breath. Then I began to perceive this same aroma when I was at home during the night. The doors were shut and he was in his house in Ra's al-Jinan and I live in Bi'r Naqr. The aroma began to waft over us in the room, one whiff after another, and I woke up because of this and informed my wife of it. She loved the Shaykh very dearly and likewise the Shaykh - God be pleased with him- loved her very dearly. Thereafter the matter of the aroma persisted with us for a long time, lasting for several days. Then I said to him - God be pleased with him: "Your aroma is with us at night and we can smell it very clearly. Have you been with us?" He replied: "Yes, I have." I said to him by way of joking: "Oh Sayyidi, I'll follow the aroma and catch hold of you." And he replied with humor: "Then I'll move to a different corner of the room". Another time I mentioned the matter of the aroma to him and he replied: "That's the (mere) sense of smell. But where's the passion?"

On another occasion he said to me: "I never leave you night or day." And another time he said: "Demand a reckoning from me before God –He is mighty and glorious- if I don't watch over you five hundred times in one hour."

Now after seeing the reality of the teachings of Ahmad Raza Khan, let's read what famous books of Tafsir and Hadith say about the greatest Prophet of Allah, and how the Quran denies them knowing the Unseen. The Prophets only knew some matters or news of the Unseen that were told to them through Wahy (revelation), and if Wahy did not come, then they would not such matters. Also they were not told everything that is to occur, rather only some matters through Wahy.

Prophet Ibrahim was not aware that the strangers that came to his house were angels

It is written in "Tafisr Jalalayn", in Surah Adh-Dhariat (51:24-28), p 1123-1124, English Translation by the famous Shazili Sufi Aisha Bewley (words of the Quran appears in Bold and Tafsir in normal),:

"This is addressed to the Prophet, may Allah bless him and grant him peace. **Has the story reached you of the honoured guests of Ibrahim?** The honoured guests were angels. There were twelve, ten or three of them. Jibril was one of them

When they entered his dwelling and said, 'Peace!' he said 'Peace, to people we do not know.' He said to himself, "We do not recognize them" So he slipped off secretly to his household and brought a fattened calf. The Quran says in Surat Hud that it was roasted. He offered it to them to eat, but they would not eat, and then exclaimed, 'Do you not then eat?" He felt afraid of them- and concealed this to himself- but they said, 'Do not be afraid! We are the messengers of your Lord', and gave them the good news of a son imbued with much knowledge. That was Ishaq, as mentioned in Surat Hud."

Comment: The Khaleel of Allah, Ibrahim (aleyhi salam) did not recognize the Angels who visited him, hence when he brought food for them, he became fearful when they refused it. Tafsir Al-Jalalayn clearly states: "He said to himself, "We do not recognize them" showing that Prophet Ibrahim did not recognise these angels. How can the Barailwis then claim that Awliya know the Preserved Tablets and everything that is in it?

Prophet Musa (aleyhi salam) not knowing the reasons behind the actions of Al-Khidr

Another example occurs with respect to Musa, in the statement of Allah the Most High in Surah Kahf (18:68):

"Musa (Moses) said to him (Khidr) "May I follow you so that you teach me something of that knowledge (guidance and true path) which you have been taught (by Allah)?" He (Khidr) said: "Verily! You will not be able to have patience with me! "And how can you have patience about a thing which you know not"

It is written in "Tafsir Jalalayn" regarding this ayah p 637, same A. Bewley translation:

"The Hadith says about this ayat: quoting al-Khidr: O Musa, I have knowledge from Allah which He taught me and you do not know, and you have a knowledge from Allah which He has taught you and I do not know."

Comment: Here, Prophet Musa, one of the greatest of all Prophets, is clearly told not to know the knowledge that Allah taught to al-Khidr and al-Khidr not knowing what Allah taught to Musa. So this Hadith clearly shows that Prophets and saints were not given the knowledge of everything, the knowledge of the Unseen, the knowledge of whatever is to happen in the next year, next week and next day. And the Quran clearly tells that Musa did not know the reasons behind the actions of al-Khidr and al-Khidr at the end explained him why he did such actions, showing that Prophets do not know whatever is to occur.

Prophet Sulayman (aleyhi salam) not knowing the news brought by Al-Hud Hud

Allah states in Surah an-Naml (27:20-27):

"He (Sulayman) inspected the birds, and said: "What is the matter that I see not the hoopoe? Or is he among the absentees? "I will surely punish him with a severe torment, or slaughter him, unless he brings me a clear reason." But the hoopoe stayed not long, he (came up and) said: "I have grasped (the knowledge of a thing) which you have not grasped and I have come to you from Saba' (Sheba) with true news. "I found a woman ruling over them..."

Allamah An-Nasafi Al-Hanafi wrote in his Tafsir "Madarik At-Tanzeel" about this:

"I have grasped the knowledge of a thing from all directions which you have not grasped Allah inspired Al-Hudhud (hoopoe) so he faced Sulayman with this speech despite the fact that Sulayman (aleyhi salam) has been favoured with Prophethood and a great knowledge, as a test for his knowledge, and this a proof that shows the falsehood of the creed of the Rafidah (Shi'ah) who say that nothing remains hidden from the Imam of the time and there cannot be someone more knowledgeable than the Imam in his time"

Isma'il Hagqi Al-Hanafi wrote in his Tafsir "Ruh Al-Bayan" about this:

"I have grasped comprehended the knowledge of a thing from all directions which you have not grasped in your knowledge, cognisance and preserved from all directions and this because Sulayman did not witness such nor did he hear its news from Jinns or humans, and this shows the greatness of Allah's generosity and mercy, that He would particularise a bird with a knowledge that a send Prophet would not know, and this does not constitute a degradation of the Messenger's status that he does not have the knowledge of something that is not beneficial in his Prophethood and indeed the Prophet (saw) would seek refuge from Allah about this and say: O Allah, I seek refuge from a knowledge that is not beneficial"

Comment: So Prophet Sulayman did not know what the people of Saba were doing despite being a Prophet while the Barailwis claim that Al-Jilani and the Awliya see the whole universe constantly and know the Preserved Tablets. La Hawla wala Quwatta ila Billah. And one can see the similarity between the creed of the Shi'ah and the Barailwis. For the Shi'ah nothing remains hidden from the Imam and for the Barailwis nothing remains hidden from the Awliya.

Nooh (aleyhi salam) invoking for his son

Allah (Ta'ala) said in Surah Hud (11:45-47):

"And Nooh (Noah) called upon his Lord and said, "O my Lord! Verily, my son is of my family! And certainly, Your Promise is true, and You are the Most Just of the judges" He said: "O Nooh (Noah)! Surely, he is not of your family; verily, his work is unrighteous, so ask not of Me that of which you have no knowledge! I admonish you, lest you be one of the ignorants. Nooh (Noah) said: "O my Lord! I seek refuge with You from asking You that of which I have no knowledge. And unless You forgive me and have Mercy on me, I would indeed be one of the losers."

The Barailwi scholar Na'imudin Muradabadi, who is a student of Ahmad Raza Khan, said in his Tafsir about Prophet Nooh asking Allah to forgive his son:

"What is the wisdom in Hadhrat Nooh asking Allah to save his son? Shaykh Abu Mansur al-Maturidi (*Rahmatullahi aleyi*) said that Kan'an, the son of Hadhrat Nooh (*Aley Salatu wa Salam*) was a hypocrite and he was pretending to be a believer in front of him (Hadhrat Nooh), if he (Kan'an) had made his disbelief apparent, then he (Nooh) would not have made du'a to Allah (Ta'ala) to save him. ("Madarik" [of An-Nassafi Al-Hanafi])"

Comment: So here, Na'imudin Murabadi tells us that Nooh (aleyhi salam) was not aware of his son's disbelief since he was hiding it, that is why he made du'a to Allah for him, and if he was

to know about that, then he would not have asked Allah to save him. This is a shocking explanation from people who say that the Awliya know the Ghayb and the Preserved Tablets, they watch the whole universe constantly and at the same time one of the greatest Prophet of Allah for them did not know the disbelief of his son. This shows the contradiction of the Barailwi religion and exposes their fraud.

Knowledge of Ghayb is invisible to the Prophet (saw)

In Surah Al-A'raf, Ayat 188, Hafiz As-Suyuti wrote (p.370):

"Say: 'I possess no power to bring help or avert harm from myself, except as Allah wills. If I had had knowledge of the Unseen, which is invisible to me, I would have sought to gain much good, and no evil such as poverty and other things would have touched me and I would have been careful to avoid harmful things. I am only a warner about the Fire for the unbelievers and a bringer of good news of the Garden to people who believe."

Comment: Here, Hafiz As-Suyuti clearly explained that the knowledge of the Ghayb is invisible to the Prophet (saw) and if the Prophet (saw) possessed this knowledge, he would have been careful to avoid harmful things. And we know from the seerah that the Prophet (saw) faced many difficulties; he was touched by magic, some of his companions were murdered through deception, and in the battle of Uhud many Muslims became martyred – yet the Prophet (saw) was unable to avoid these occurrences.

The Prophet (saw) was not aware of the hypocrites in Madinah

Allah (Ta'ala) states in Surah At-Tawbah 9: 101:

"And among the Bedouins round about you, some are hypocrites, and so are some among the people of Al-Madinah, they exaggerate and persist in hypocrisy, you (O Muhammad (saw) know them not, We know them"

Allamah An-Nasafi wrote in his Tafsir "Madarik At-Tanzil":

"You know them not meaning they remain hidden to you despite your insight and truthful perspicacity because of their excessive oratory that prevents you from doubting about the reality of their matter. Then He said "We know them" meaning none knows them except Allah and none knows their secrets except Allah, because they conceal their disbelief in the darkness of their hearts and they would behave apparently in the same manner as sincere believers would behave."

Isma'il Haqqi wrote in his Tafsir "Ruh Al-Bayan":

"Meaning they have become so much experts in hypocrisy that their hypocrisy became hidden to you despite the greatness of your insight and the strength of your perspicacity, so the meaning is that you do not know their condition and hypocrisy "We know them" the hypocrites and We are aware of their secrets, they are able to deceive you but they cannot deceive Me."

The Prophet (saw) was not informed about the time of resurrection

Allah (Ta'ala) says in Surah Al-A'raf: 187:

They ask you about the Hour (Day of Resurrection): "When will be its appointed Time?" Say: "The knowledge thereof is with my Lord (Alone). None can reveal its Time but He. Heavy is its burden through the heavens and the earth. It shall not come upon you except all of a sudden." They ask you as if you have a good knowledge of it. Say: "The knowledge thereof is with Allah (Alone) but most of humankind know not."

Allamah An-Nasafi Al-Hanafi wrote in his Tafsir "Madarik At-Tanzeel" about this:

"Say: "The knowledge thereof is with my Lord" meaning that the knowledge of the time of its occurrence is with Him, He indeed kept it exclusive to Him and did not inform about it any close angel or sent Prophet... "Say: "The knowledge thereof is with Allah (Alone) but most of humankind know not" meaning that its knowledge is exclusive and particular to Allah.

Comment: An-Nasafi clearly said that the knowledge of the time of resurrection was not conferred to any Prophets or angels while the Barailwis claim that the Awliya know whatever is in the Preserved Tablets. An-Nasafi also says that most of humankind know not that its knowledge is exclusive to Allah, meaning that Barailwis are also among most of ignorant humankind.

The Prophet (saw) does not know what some people did after him

In Sahih Al-Bukhari, in the Book of *Ar-Rigag* (heart-softeners): Volume 8, Book 76:

533. Narrated Ibn 'Abbas: The Prophet stood up among us and addressed (saying) "You will be gathered, barefooted, naked, and uncircumcised ...Then will be brought some men of my community who will be taken towards the left (i.e., to the Fire), and I will say: 'O Lord! My companions whereupon Allah will say: YOU DO NOT KNOW WHAT THEY DID AFTER YOU LEFT THEM. I will then say as the pious slave, 'Isa (Jesus) said, "And I was a witness over them while I dwelt amongst them. When You took me up. You were the Watcher over them and You are a Witness to all things." (5.117) (5.117-118).

Comment: This Hadith, which is also in "Sahih Muslim", makes it clear that the Prophet (saw) was not aware of the actions of these people, and that he will recite the words of Isa (aleyhi salam) that he was a witness over them while he was with them and afterwards Allah only is witness of their actions.

These are few proves, for further proves and sayings of scholars on this topic, consult our website www.umm-ul-qura.org. Also you can download the book that refutes the Barailwis entitled "A Gift to the Brailwis", which contains only quotes from books translated into English by Sufis. Also one can find in our website many articles against the Barailwis and grave worship, against the creed of Wahdatul Wujud (unity of existence) and other famous Sufis books and sects.

Note: The Barailwis have translated the Tafsir of An-Nasafi and that of Isma'il Haqqi in Urdu, and the scans of the quotes from these two Tafsir in this paper can be seen on our website in the section specific to Barailwis, article "The teachings of Ahmad Raza Khan regarding the knowledge of the Unseen".

Compiled by Ali Hassan Khan

May Allah send Salah and Salam on the Prophet (saw), his family and companions

سزاہوگی یا پھر ذبح کرنا ہوگا)اوراس کلام میں علم و درایت کا دعویٰ نہیں ہے۔

٢٢-﴿ فَمَكَتَ غَيْرَ كَعِيْنِ ﴾ سومد مدزياه ورين تظهر العنى دراززمانه يا دور دراززمانه تك نهيل تظهرا تها بلكه حضرت سليمان کے اسے کم پانے کے تھوڑی دیر بعد حاضر ہو گیا اور اللہ تعالی نے ہد ہد کے تھبرنے کی مدت کو کم اور تھوڑی بیان کیا'جواس بات کی دلیل ہے کہ ہد ہد حضرت سلیمان کے خوف سے جلداز جلد پہنچے گیا تھا[عاصم سہل اور لیقوب کی قراءت میں '' مَگُ کُ '' میں کاف مفتوح ہے اوران کے علاوہ کے نزدیک کاف مضموم ہے اور بید دونو لغتیں جائز ہیں] پھر جب مدیمر داپس لوٹ کر آیا تو حضرت سلیمان نے اس سے اس کے غیر حاضر رہنے کی وجہ دریافت کی تو اس نے جواب دیا: ﴿ فَقَالَ أَحَمْتُ ﴾ پس اس نے کہا کہ میں نے ایک ایس چیز کواس کی تمام جہات سے جان لیا ہے ﴿ بِمَالَهُ تُحْطِ بِهِ ﴾ جس کوآپ نے نہیں جانا۔اللہ تعالی نے مدمد کوالہام فرمایا تو اس نے حضرت سلیمان کواس کلام کے ساتھ خطاب کیا 'اس کے باوجود کہ حضرت سلیمان علیہ السلام کو نبوت اور علوم کثیرہ کے ساتھ فضیلت عطا کی گئی مید دراصل ان کے لیے ان کے علم میں آ زماکش تھی اور میرافضوں کے اس قول کے باطل کہونے کی دلیل ہے کہ امام زمانہ ہے کوئی چیز پوشیدہ نہیں ہوتی اور نہ ان کے زمانہ میں ان سے بڑھ کر كوئى عالم ہوتا ہے ﴿ وَجِنْتُكَ مِنْ سَبَيّا ﴾ اور ميل آپ كے پاس شہرسبات حاضر ہوا ہول[''سبا''ابوعمرو كنزويك غير منصرف ہے اور اس نے اس کو قبیلہ یا شہر کا نام قرار دیا ہے اور اس کے علاوہ دوسروں کے نز دیک تنوین کے ساتھ (منصرف) ہے انہوں نے اس کومحلّہ کا نام یاجد اکبر کا نام قرار دیا ہے] ﴿ بِنَبْرِا يَقِیْنِ ﴾ يقينى خبر كے ساتھ۔'' نبا' اس خبر كوكہا جاتا ہے جس کی شان بہت بلند ہواور' من سبا بنبا''حسین ترین کلامول میں سے ہےاوراسی کا نام بدلیج (انو کھااور نرالا کلام)ر کھاجاتا ہے اور یہاں بیرکلام لفظی اورمعنوی دونوں اعتبار ہے حسین وجمیل اورانو کھا ونرالا ہے 'کیانٹم دیکھتے نہیں کہا گر'' بسنبا'' کی جگہ ''بخبر''رکھاجاتا تو پر بھی معنی سیح رہتا اور جیما کہ اب آیا ہے'زیادہ سیح ہے کیونکہ' نبا'' کے معنی میں اضافہ ہے جو مقتضائے حال کے مطابق ہے۔

۲۳- ﴿ إِنِّيْ وَجُلْتُ الْمُواكُةُ وَمُهُلِكُهُمُو ﴾ بے شک میں نے ایک عورت کو دیکھا جوان پر حکمرانی و بادشاہی کرتی ہے۔

یہ بلقیس بنت شراحیل تھی اوراس کا باپ سرز مین یمن کا بادشاہ تھا اوراس کے ہاں اس بیٹی کے علاوہ کوئی اورا والا ونہیں تھی اس سے اسے اس نے بہطور وراشت بادشاہی کرنے کے لیے ملک کا کنٹرول اپنے ہاتھ میں لے لیا اور سیاور اس کی قوم آتش پرست تھی مورج کی عبادت کرتے تھے [اور' تصلکھ من میں ' ھم ' مغیر قوم کی تاویل پر' سبا' کی طرف لوئی ہے یا شہروالوں کی طرف لوئی ہے یا شہروالوں کی طرف لوئی ہے ایسے بیا شہروالوں کی طرف لوئی ہے ایسے باتھی ہورہا ہے اور اس کے شاہا نہ حال کے مناسب وضروری تھے وہ ہر پر پڑر میں سے حصی عطا کیا گیا (یعنی) و نیا کے اسباب میں سے جتنے اسباب اس کے شاہا نہ حال کے مناسب وضروری تھے وہ سباس کوعطا کیے گئے تھے [اور بی' قد نُ ' مقدرہ کے ساتھ حال واقع ہورہا ہے] ﴿ وَکُلُھا عُذُرَثُنَّ عَظِیمُ ﴾ اوراس کے لیے سباس کوعطا کیے گئے تھے [اور بی' قد نُ ' مقدرہ کے ساتھ حال واقع ہورہا ہے] ﴿ وَکُلُھا عُذُرَثُنَّ عَظِیمُ ﴾ اوراس کے لیے سباس کوعطا کیے گئے تھے اور اس کے اسباب میں سے جتنے اسباب اس کے شاہا نہ حال کے مناسب وضروری تھے وہ ہو اسباب میں اس کی اوراس کے لیے سرخ یا تو ت اور ہر کم سے کا دروازہ بندتھا اور بلاقی ہورہا ہی اور اس کے متا بلام کا مکان حضرت یوسف علیہ السلام سے کی مصلحت کی بنا پر مُحقی رکھا جسیا کہ اللہ تعالی نے حضرت یوسف علیہ السلام کا مکان حضرت یعقوب علیہ السلام سے مصلحت کی بنا پر مُحقی رکھا جسیا کہ اللہ تعالی نے حضرت یوسف علیہ السلام کا مکان حضرت یعقوب علیہ السلام سے مصلحت کی بنا پر مُحقی رکھا جسیا کہ اللہ تعالی نے حضرت یوسف علیہ السلام کے مقاطمہ علیہ السلام سے مصلحت کی بنا پر مخفی رکھا جسیا کہ اللہ تعالی نے حضرت یوسف علیہ السلام کا مکان حضرت یعقوب علیہ السلام سے محلی مصلحت کی بنا پر مخفی رکھا جسیا کہ اللہ تعالی نے حضرت یوسف علیہ السلام کے مقاطمہ میں مصلحت کی بنا پر مخفی دیا ہو میں مسلمت کی بنا پر مخفی دیا ہو میں مسلمت کی بنا پر مخفی میں مسلمت کی بنا پر مخفی میں مسلمت کی مسلمت کی مسلمت کی مسلمت کی بنا پر مخفی میں مسلمت کی مسلمت کی مسلمت کی مسلمت کی مسلمت کی مسلمت کی

فروس الرس

أُرْدُورْجِمَّ تفسيرِ ألبيانَ باره نمب بنر

سرائ المازُرُة المنظ مشي على على من الله تعالى صربت مسلة مرب الماسل الماسل على من مه ألله تعالى

شخ التع بير الحديث مونا ابوالصالح محد في الحداوليي مظلم



ب کاک می کوئی اسے سابیان علیالسلام سے مشاہرہ نہیں فرمایا نھا اور نہی کسی بن والس نے آپ کو اس کی جمیع بھات سے عق میں انسازہ ہے کہ اللہ کاکرم وسیع ہے کہ وہ ایک پر ندے کو کسی شے کا علم دے دے جس سے اس وقت نگ بنی س میں انسازہ ہے کہ اللہ کاکرم وسیع ہے کہ وہ ایک پر ندے کو کسی شے کا علم دے دے جس سے اس وقت نگ بنی س کو معلوم نہ جوا جوا وریہ نبوت کے نشان کے خلاف بھی نہیں کیونکہ بنی ورسول کو بنوت کے سواکسی اور بحر نافع باتوں کا جانبا ان کے بیے مزوری نبیں ہوتا - یک ایسے بی نافع علوم سے حضور بنی کریم صلی اللہ علیہ واکر وسلم بناہ مانگھتے تھے - کہا قبال علیہ السلام اعد ذبات من علم لا بنفع میں بنا و مانگ ہوں علم سے -

خلاصہ برکہ ظاہری طور مد ہر کا احاطہ سلیمان علیہ السلام کے نسان اعلی سے بڑھ جانے کا توہم غلط ہے کبونکہ ہم کا امور حبتہ کا احاطہ اور سلیمان ملیالسلام کا عدم احاط بااس سے بے بغرر مہنا آ ب کی نسان کی تھی کی وجہ سے نہیں-اس بیے کہ امور محد وسر کے ادراک وعدم اوراک میں عقلاد عیز عقلا برا بر ہیں- اس میں غوفیت کا کو تی اعتبار نمیں۔

الاسئلة المقعمة میں کے کہ ایسانطاب لینی ادنی اعلیٰ کو کے کر میں نے احاط کیا ہے ایکن تونے اماط مسوال نہیں کی توسوال نہیں توسوار کی ہروقت اعلیٰ کے ساتھ رستا ہے۔ اے تو ایسا کسنا ہی بہت رائی گئا تی ہے۔ ؟

جواب : بونکراصل مقعد کو بعد میں بیان کیا گیا ہے جب ایسے فوائد کا ذکر فوراً بیان کر دیا جائے البیے خطابات اکا بر بر داشت کر لیتے ہیں م

رلبل؛ مربد نے حقیقت واضح کرنے ہوئے کہ دیا کہیں اگر جبر کم رہائیکن وہاں بھی آپ کی خدمت کے لیا گیا۔ جنابخے سن لیجئے اگر خلط موتومیر مزرس -

وَجِنْتُنْكُ مِنُ سَدُامُ اور مِن آب كے فال حاصر ہوا ہوں ساكے شهرسے سے مارب بھی كفتے ہن ۔ بِنَدَا يَقِينَ لَيْدِي خَرادِدَ عِمِي مَدِت مِرْ ي عظيم القدر اور اس مِن بالكان كر منيں اس ميں اننارہ ب كر مخبر بر لازم ہے كہ دہ خبر سنائے جس میں سولرائے تقین ہو بالحضوص با دننا ہوں كی بارگاہ میں۔

ف اسبامنفرف ہے اور مین کے ایک فیلیے کا نام ہے اور اپنے جداگر کی وجرسے اس نام سے مو وم ہوئے۔ سبابی شعب بن تعرب بن قحطان - بعض نے کہا اس کا نام عباتم

لسب نامرسبا اوراس كالعارف اورسباس كالقب تفاس ليه ميرسب سيرياتهاس كيبد

کے خاشیر صفی گذشتہ) اس سے رد ہوگیا دیوبندی و بابی فرقہ کا جب کم دواسی ایت سے مفرت سابمان ملیہ السلام کے علم کی نفی کرتا ہے۔

میں رہنے والوں میں سے ایک قوم ﴿ مَرَدُوْا عَلَى البِّقاقِ ﴾ منافقت پر ڈٹ چکی ہے یعنی وہ اس میں ماہر اور پختہ ہو چکے میں [اس بناء پر کہ' مَرّ دُوْا''محذ وف موصوف (قَوْمٌ) کی صَفت ہے اور پہلی وجہ پر پیکلام مبتدا ہونے سے خالی نہیں ہے یا پھر يْدُ مُنَافِقُونَ '' كَي صفت بُ اس ك درميان اوراس كم موصوف ك درميان خرر يرمعطوف (مِنْ أَهْلِ الْمَدِينَةِ) كساته قاصلہ کر دیا گیا ہے] اور منافقت میں ان کی مہارت پر بیار شاد دلیل ہے کہ ﴿ لَا تَعْلَمُهُمْ ﴾ اے محبوب! آپ انہیں نہیں جانتے لینی آپ کی ذہانت اور بچی فہم وفراست کے باوجودان کا حال آپ پرمخفی ہے کیونکہ وہ لوگ منافقت میں مہارت رکھنے کی وجہ سے ہراس کام سے بہت بچئے رہتے ہیں جوآپ کوان کے معاملے میں شک میں ڈال دیے پھر اللہ تعالیٰ نے ارشاد فر مایا: ﴿ نَحْنُ نَعْلَمُهُمْ ﴾ ہم ان کوخوب جانتے ہیں یعنی اللہ تعالیٰ کے علاوہ انہیں کوئی نہیں جانتا اور اللہ تعالیٰ اپنے علاوہ ان کے بھید پر کسی کوآ گاہ نہیں کرتا کیونکہ وہ لوگ اپنے دلوں کی گہرائی میں کفر کو چھپاتے ہیں اور آپ کے سامنے مخلص مسلمانوں کی ظرح اپنے آپ کو ظاہر کرتے ہیں اوسٹنگ تِی بُھُمُ مَّرَّتَائِنِ ﴾ عنقریب ہم ان کو دو د فعہ عذاب میں مبتلا کریں ِ گے اور وہ میہ ہے کہ آل ہونا اور قبر میں عذاب کا ہونا یا ذلت ورسوائی اور قبر کا عذاب یا ان کے مال سے صدقات کا وصول کرنا اور ان كے ابدان كوسخت سزادينا ﴿ ثُمُّةَ يُرِدُّونَ إِلَى عَنَابٍ عَظِيمٍ ﴾ پھر انہيں بڑے عذاب يعنى دوزخ كى آگ كے عذاب كى طرف لوٹایا جائے گا۔

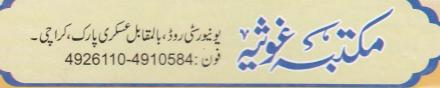
١٠٢- ﴿ وَاخْدُونَ ﴾ يعنى مذكوره بالا قومول كے علاوہ دوسرى قوم كوك ﴿ اعْتَكُوفُو ابِنُانُو يَهِمُ ﴾ جنهول نے اپنے گناہوں کا اعتراف کرلیا لینی غزوہ تبوک سے پیچھے رہ جانے کی وجہ سے دوسرے لوگوں کی طرح انہوں نے جھوٹے بہانے نہیں بنائے 'بلکہ انہوں نے امیے بارے میں اعتراف کیا کہ انہوں نے جو پچھ کیا ہے وہ بہت بُر ا ہوا ہے اس پروہ نادم ہیں اور بیدرس آ دمی تھے'ان میں سے سات صحابہ وہ تھے کہ جن کو جب بینجر پہنچی کہ جنگ سے پیچھےرہ جانے والوں کی مذمت میں قرآن نازل ہو چکا ہے تو انہوں نے اپنے آپ کومسجد نبوی کے ستونوں کے ساتھ باندھ دیا' پھر جب رسول اللہ ملتی اللہ سفر تبوک سے واپس تشریف لائے تو سب سے پہلے آپ مجد میں تشریف لائے اور دورکعت نماز اداکی کیونکہ آپ کی سے ل واضح رہے کہ عارف باللہ علامہ احمد بن محمد صاوی مالکی رحمہ اللہ اس آیت مبار کہ کے تحت فرماتے ہیں کہ اگر بیسوال کیا جائے کہ یہاں منافقین کے حال سے حضور علیہ الصلوة والسلام کے علم کی نفی کیسے کی گئی ہے ،جب کہ دوسری آیت مبارکہ میں ثابت کیا گیا ہے کہ: و كَتَعْرِ فَنَتَهُمْ فِي لَحْنِ الْقُولِ . (محر: ٣٠) اورآپ ان كوضرور بات كے ليج سے يبچان ليس گے۔

اس کا جواب سے ہے کرنفی کی آیت پہلے کی ہے اور اثبات کی آیت بعد میں نازل ہوئی تھی (اور جب حضور علیہ الصلوٰ قوالسلام کومنافقین ك بارك مين قطعى علم عطافر ماديا كياتو آپ نے ان كو پېچان لياتھا) چنانچه حديث شريف ميں ہے كه آپ جمعة المبارك كدن خطبه وینے کے لیے کھڑے ہوئے اور فرمایا: اے فلال! تو نکل جاتو منافق ہے اے فلال! تو نکل جاتو منافق ہے ۔آپ نے منافقوں کا نام لے لے کر بہت سے منافقوں کومسجد سے نکال دیا اور حضرت ابن مسعود انصاری کی روایت میں ہے کہ آپ نے چھتیں (٣٦) منافقين كونام كرمسجدسة نكال ديا تها اوراس آيت كے تحت ملاحظه فرمائيں: تفيير صاوى ج اص ١٥٣ مطبوعه مصطفح البابي الحلمی مصرُ روح المعانی جزاا ص ۱۱ مکتبه رشیدیهٔ لا مور ٔ تغییر کبیر ج م ص ۹۹ م مطبوعه دارالفکر ، پیروت تغییر مظهری ج م ص ۲۸۹ مطبوعه دبلي تفييرلباب التاويل المعروف خازن ٢٢ ص٢٤٦ مطبوعه دارالكتب العربية الكبري مصر ُخزائن العرفان ٣ ٣ ٢ مطبوعه خياء القرآن پلي كيشنو، لا مور تغيير تبيان القرآن ٢٥٥ ٢١ حواله جات كساته تغيير عثماني ص٢٦٢ مطبوعه دارالتصنيف كراچي-(نوٹ) اس کی مزید تفصیل سور ہ محمد: ٠ ٣ کے حاشیہ میں ملاحظہ فر ما کیں۔



شينخ القُرآن والتفسير والحديث حضرت علامه مفتى عُرْفِضَ عَرَاوُلِيضَاعِكَا





وقت بولتے ہیں جب کوٹی کسی کی اطاعت کرے ۔ وین بھنے طاعت مشہور ہے۔انس معنے پر مدینہ کامیم زاید ہوگا۔اس کی جمع بداین ہمزہ سے بغیرمعالیشس (بالیام) ہوگی۔

المن الم

مدبث مشرلاب مبنطیه مشرر (منافق) وگوں کو اپنے سے ابر سبیک بنا ہے جیدے میں لوہ سے ذبگا کا اور ہی ہے۔

مدبت مشرلاب میں ہے: ایمان مربنہ طبیہ کی طرف ایسے جانا ہے جیسے سانپ اپنی بل میں لیعن جیسے سانپ مدبنہ میں مدبیت مشرلاب اپنی بل میں مبات اُرٹ کے سیدھا کیا جانا ہے اس طرح ایمان مربنہ طبینہ کو۔

ف: میزے شام کا نمام حقد مراو ہے - اس لحاظ سے میند شام کا بُرز ہوگا - مرف میند کا نام بباگیا - اس کی خرافت اور بزرگ کی دج سے اس لحاظ سے میند شام کی طرف منسوب ہوگا - ابن ملک کا یہی ندہب ہے -

ف ؛ المم نووى رحمة الشرتعالي نے فرمایا ، مینظیبر نشامیر ہے دیمانید بلر حجازیں شامل ہے۔

ف: المم شافعي رحمدا ملز تعالى في فرايا بمتدم عظراً ورمدينه طبتبه دونون يمانيرين-

لدّ تَعْلَمُ مُ مُ مِي مردو اعلى النفاق كابيان بي بعني وومنا فق ابني منافقت مين اليسي مهارت ركت بين كرتم لي ان ك

منافقت کی جال واضح نہیں ہوتی باوجود کم نم کمال درجہ کی فطانت و واست کے الک ہو۔

خلاصہ بیرکہ آپ اُن کے اوال کل اور اُن کی منا فقت کو (ذا فی علم سے) نہیں جا نتے۔

ن کوئ تعکلہ ہے۔ ہم انہیں جانے ہیں کہ بدمنا فق ہیں ہمیں ان کے پوسٹ بدہ اسرار کا علم ہے۔ اپنی منا فقت سے ایپ منا فقت سے ایپ کے ساتھ ہی کہ بین کرسکتے۔ سنٹ تک بندہ کر منظم کر منسی کرسکتے۔ سنٹ تک بندہ کر منظم کر منسی کرسکتے۔ سنٹ تک بندہ کر منا کہ کر منظم کر منا کہ بین منا کہ کر سکتے۔ سنٹ تک بین کر دوبارہ عذا ب میں منا کہ کر سکتے۔

کے جل علی الجلالین بی ہے کہ یہ آبت" و لتعرفهم ببینجا همم" الن سورہ محد کی آیت سے پہلے اُ تری - اس تقریر پر حفور علیدالسلام کے علم مبارک کی نفی تابت نبیں ہو آلہ اس وعولی برچ المسنت صفور علیدالسلام کے وصال مبارک سے پیلے علم کلی کاعقیدہ رکتے این تفصیل تفسیر اولیسی بین طاحظہ فوائیں۔ بن ہر اِد ا فرائے کم افرائے کے بدیں بیٹھ کیا بنوں نے بنوں نے بول کرانٹا اللہ

بقت ول کے

ادرتهارے فرق ہم نے درادیں۔ ہی سُردُوْا عَلَی

ما بهارت تامر

مراد ہوگی یعنی ہے۔ متدن، رمینه کامیم اللی ن ہے۔ یراس

"مدخل" مصدرميمي" إذْ خَال " كمعني ميس بي ليني قيامت كا ثبات اوراس كه لا نه كاوقت] كيونكه" إرْسَاءٌ

کامعنی اثبات ہے یعنی ثابت کرنا اور لا نا اور معنی یہ ہے کہ اللہ تعالی قیامت کو کب بریا کرے گا اور اس کو کب لائے گا

﴿ قُلْ إِنَّهَا عِنْدًا مَرْ إِنْ أَنْ مِي اللَّهِ مِي اللَّهِ مِنْ اللَّهِ عَنْدًا مَرْ إِنْ اللَّهِ عَنْدًا اللَّهُ اللَّهُ عَلَى اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ عَلَى اللَّهُ اللَّلَّا اللَّهُ اللَّا اللَّلْمُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ ا وقوع کے وقت کاعلم اسی کے پاس ہے بے شک اس نے اس کواپنے ساتھ مخصوص فر مالیا ہے اس کی کسی کوخبر نہیں دی نہ مقرب

ایک پروشوار 近後以外 لوگ آپ ہے بارے میں خوب

ال كاعلم ال مو کچول کوخوب 7 July

تفسير مدار

اورز مین پر بھا

کے لیے قیام

فرشتے کواور نہ نبی مرسل کوتا کہ بیاخفاءاطاعت وفر ماں برداری کرنے کا زیادہ سے زیادہ داعی بن جائے اور گناہ اور نافر مانی سے زیادہ سے زیادہ رو کنے والا بن جائے جبیبا کہ اس نے اجلِ خاص کو مخفی و پوشیدہ کر رکھا ہے اور وہ موت کا وقت ہے اس کے کہ ﴿ لَا يُحِلِّيْهَا لِوَ قُتِها ٓ إِلَّاهُو ﴾ اسے وقت پر ظاہر نہیں فرمائے گا مگر فقط وہی لیعنی اللہ تعالی واحد لا شریک کے علاوہ اس

ك معاملي كوندكوني ظاهر كرك كا اور نداس ك في علم كوكوني كهول كا ﴿ تَقُلْتُ فِي السَّمْوْتِ وَالْدَرْضِ ﴾ وه قيامت آسانون (بقيه حاشيه صفحه سابقه) (٢) امام ابو بكراحه بن حسين يهيق نے حضرت ابن عباس رضي الله تعالى عنهما سے رسول الله التي كا ايك ارشاد